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Miscellaneous.

THE SMITHS,

And their Adventure with a Robber.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

The Smiths of Smithville had for a long time been very much annoyed by the depredations of some unknown individual, whose confused idea concerning the rights of property led to the frequent abstraction of diverse goods and chattles from the premises of the said Smiths in a furtive and mysterious manner. Bags of wheat and oats vanished from the granary, pork from the cellar, and corn from the crib; in one night a sheep that had just been slaughtered coolly trotted away, and on another occasion several gallons of maple-sugar evaporated in a night time. Milking stools went off on three legs, and Mr. Smith's best axe was found to have "cut stick." Log chains became rattlesnakes and crept away; iron wedges made splits in the Smith property; boots walked away, and "jack" rode on the "saw-horse."

Vain were all the efforts of the elder and younger Smith to discover the mystery of these disappearances and to entrap the offender. Despairing of bringing him to justice, the Smiths found that they could do nothing more than to take measures to ensure the safety of their property.—Accordingly they built a new granary, with strong walls, a narrow grated window and a heavy oaken door, to which was attached a formidable padlock. The prison-like portion of the barn was sufficiently large to allow the Smiths to lock up with the grain a great deal of portable property, such as was most likely to tempt the cupidity of thieves.

After the granary was finished, a month passed, during which time the depredations of the robber or robbers was confined to the orchards and hen roosts, when, late on Sunday evening, the elder Smith, as he was sitting, tipped against the kitchen wall, smoking his pipe, preparatory to retiring, bethought him that he had neglected to lock the granary before leaving the barn. This was by no means a singular circumstance, considering that the granary was usually locked by the younger Smith, who had that night "gone a courting."

It was a moonlight evening, and Mr. Smith on approaching the barn, was considerably startled at seeing the door ajar. Certain of having shut the door an hour previous, Mr. Smith thought of robbers. His suspicions were confirmed when, on a nearer approach, he plainly heard a movement in the barn. Too cautious to endanger his life by boldly attacking the robber, Mr. Smith, with considerable trepidation, resolved to watch his movements and discover who he was.

Looking through a crack on the east side of the barn, he saw a dim, ghost-like figure glide across the floor towards the granary. A happy thought entered Mr. Smith's brain. Stealing into the barn, he crept slily along the mow until near the granary, when—clap!—he shut the door, adjusted the padlock, turned the key, and was off as for his life.

It was impossible to say what made Mr. Smith tremble so. It might have been the smothering cry of alarm which issued from the granary walls in a way fully calculated to awaken suspicious fears. But Mr. Smith never owned he was as white as a ghost or as white as they are supposed to be.

"What's the matter?" cried Mrs. Smith.

"I've caught the robber!" he ejaculated in a breath. "He's locked up in the granary. Give me my my boots."

"What—what—what are you going to do?"

"Get help. He's a desperate fellow, and it would be dangerous to meddle with him alone."

It is impossible to describe the excitement of Mr. and Mrs. Smith on that memorable occasion. The latter took it upon herself to load the old musket, while the husband went for the neighbors.

Mr. Smith exchanged his slippers for his boots, and ran first to Deacon Naffles' house, where he expected to find the younger Smith who was courting Naffles' daughter. He was surprised to find the house all dark, as if the Naffles had retired to rest and blown the candle out. He knocked, however, furiously, as the occasion required. After some delay, Deacon Naffles came down in his night dress, stared at Smith in astonishment, and demanded his business at that hour of the night.

"Caught the thief—locked up in the granary—where's Increase?"

"Ha! caught the thief?" cried Deacon Naffles, who, having lost some property as well as his neigbors, was interested in the intelligence. "Good enough: keep him till morning."

"Twon't do!" replied Smith in an excited manner. "He's a desperate fellow—break out—I must raise the neighbors—where's my son, Increase?"

"Oh, Sally is sick to-night, so Increase only courted about an hour, and then went home."

"Went home?"

"Yes," said the Deacon, "about half an hour ago."

The older Smith clapped his hand to forehead, as if he had been struck by an idea of some weighty substance.

"Gracious!" he ejaculated.

"What?" asked the Deacon.

"I believe," stammered the elder Smith, "I—I have locked up—"

"Who?"

"Increase!"

"I'll bet you have!" cried the Deacon—"I heard him say he had got to carry the buggy cushions into the granary before he went to bed."

"Look here," whispered the elder Smith, "I beg of you never to mention this—I—if if it should get out—"

"Oh, I'll keep the secret?" interrupted the Deacon, trying to preserve becoming gravity. "The joke is safe, and I'd advise you to hurry home and let out Increase."

The elder Smith turned upon his heel and vanished, feeling very weak, probably the effect of the excitement he had undergone.

Let us now look upon the younger Smith, who was actually shut up in the granary. It is now impossible to decribe his rage on finding himself thus entrapped. After shouting until he was hoarse and nearly deaf, he closed his teeth angrily, and sat down on a bag of meal to await the result.

Increase had not been long in this dark dungeon before he heard a noise in the barn. Supposing it was the old man, who, having discovered his error, was coming to liberate him, his anger evaporated, and he could not help but laugh at the ludicrous mistake.

But there was a mystery about the sounds he heard, which caused the younger Smith to doubt whether they were made by his father, after all. He listened. The key turned cautiously in the lock. Slowly the door opened, while Increase scarcely breathed. Somebdy entered noiselessly, he touched young Smith's shoulder as he passed, and began to explore the further part of the dungeon. Increase dropped on his hands and knees, and taking advantage of the noise made by the robber, he crept out. Then to shut the door and lock it was the work of a moment. Somebody was locked up.

Listening for a moment, and hearing no sound, Increase became firmly convinced that he had committed no error, but caught a real thief, and went immediately for assistance.

Shortly after, and very much ashamed of his mistake, the elder Smith sneaked into the barn and approached the granary. It is necessary here to observe that the elder Smith locked up his own son with the key which he had carried with him, and carelessly left it in the lock on entering the granary, and which the younger Smith had carried away.

And now the elder Smith made ready to open the door.

"Increase!" he called, putting his head into the granary.

No answer.

"Are you asleep?—Come now, you're playing any trick with me—it was a mistake—for I really took you to be a rob"—

Mr. Smith's voice was stopped by a violent blow upon the mouth, and in an instant was tumbled down amidst a wilderness of barrels, bags, rakes and shovels. Mr. S. was considerably stunned by the blow and the fall, and when he got upon his legs again, the door was closed and locked—Mr. Smith was a prisoner. I leave the reader to imagine his feelings.

Meanwhile Increase was raising forces to assist in taking the thief out of the granary in safety. Having first told his story to Mrs. Smith who was greatly astonished, he hastened to alarm Joe Ferris, a stout fellow who lived in the woods near by, and who complained of losing quite as much property as the Smiths. Mrs. F. put her head out of the window, and wanted to know what increase wanted. The man asked for Joe. After some hesitation the woman replied that her husband had the headache, and could not get up.

"But we have got the robber caught!"

"Oh, have you?" said Mrs. Ferris, in a feeble voice. "How fortunate! But as my husband has the headache, I think you had better keep the man till morning."

"No—we'll have him to-night!" cried Increase and away he ran.

Now if the young Smith thought he was regaling Mrs. Ferris with glad tidings, he was considerably in error. The truth is, in closing the window she was pale as death. The reader may guess the cause of her agitation when I inform him there was no Joe Ferris sick with the headache in the house. She was soon in Mr. Smith's barn, with her hand on the granary door.

"Joseph," she whispered.

No reply.

"Joseph, it is me, are you here?" she added knocking at the door.

"Let me out," said a voice within.

Without any further delay Mrs. Ferris having thrown the barn door wide open, so that she could see to perform her operations, commenced hammering the padlock in a most destructive manner.

Now Mr. Smith, who was within, was exceedingly astonished at what he heard.—He certainly wished to get out, but he had no desire to have the padlock smashed, without first trying other means. Something like the truth flashed upon his mind, however when he reflected that the person who was breaking the lock had called him Joseph, and that the voice was remarkably like that of a woman's. With great anxiety of mind he waited for the door to open.

At length the lock was torn away, and Mrs. Ferris whispered: "Come quick, Joseph! There's no time to lose! They'll be here in a minute!"

She caught somebody by the arm, and somebody followed her out in the moonlight. Then he caught her by the arm, and both stopped, looking each other full in the face.

Mrs. Ferris screamed, turned paler than the moonlight, and dropped her hammer. Mr. Smith was scarcely less astonished; but recovering himself, he said, rather coolly, considering the occasion:

"You are out rather late to-night, Mrs. Ferris; allow me to see you home."

She could not refuse his arm, and when she saw that he was conducting her to his house instead of her own, she had not the power to say a word or make the least resistance.

The good lady's feelings on being brought before Mrs. Smith, can be more easily imagined than described. In her fear and confusion she confessed some very startling facts, and with tears in her eyes begged her "kind, dear friends" to be merciful and not expose her. Mrs. Smith recovered from her amazement, and exclaimed, "I!—never! never!" and Mr. Smith, who was not the least excited of the three, indulged in some equally sensible remarks.

Meanwhile Joe Ferris, who was the man that had taken the younger Smith's place in the granary, and gave it up in turn to the elder Smith, went home by a circuitous route, wondering by what strange accident he happened to be caught, and congratulating himself on his escape. He had reached his door, when hearing his name called by somebody in the road, he turned around and saw three men going by.

"Joe Ferris, is that you?" cried the voice of the younger Smith. "Come on if you are ready. I've got Bill Hodge, and Mr. Blake, and I think we'll be enough for that one thief, but the more the merrier, so come on. I knew you would go in for the fun in spite of your headache.

Joe was as much in the dark now as when locked in the granary; he concluded it would be best to put on a bold face, and accompany Increase, and so he declared himself ready and jumped over the fence. At first he was afraid of committing himself, but the conversation, by the way, showing him, as he thought, exactly how the ground lay, he laughed heartily at the queer manner in which the thief was caught, and volunteered to be first to enter the granary where he was confined, at the same time chuckling joyously at the anticipation of the younger Smith's dismay on finding, instead of the thief, his own father at lock and key.

In great glee the men proceeded at granary, where Increase proposed companions to go into the tern, and see if his father upon which Joe Ferris laughf, and advised the younger ire and bring the old man if re to be found.

cried Bill Hodge, "the grana- open, and the thief has broken out.

Increase came back filled with consternation, and Joe Ferris was no less surprised.

The strange events of the night were involved in a deeper mystery than ever, when the elder Smith, having heard of the approach of Increase and his companions, made his appearance with a light.

"Hallo, neighbor!" cried Joe Ferris, "what is all this hubbub about? Increase has been telling us about thieves."

"I declare, father," said the younger Smith, "after you shut me up, I shut up a real thief, and left him in my place!"

"I know it, your mother told me," replied the elder Smith, "and when I came to let you out"—

"Oh, I see all!" groaned Increase, "he got away."

"Yes, and shut me up!"

"And how did you get out?"

"Why, the thief's wife had the kindness to come and break the lock?"

So saying, the elder Smith held the lantern up to the face of Ferris, who turned ghastly white and trembled as if he had been in an ague fit.

The whole affair was now explained, to the astonishment of everybody and Joe F. in particular, who was too much astonished to make any resistance while Increase and his companions were tying his hands.

Ferris and his wife were accommodated with lodgings in Mr. Smith's house that night; and on the following day, a search having been instituted and all sorts of goods found on Joe's premises, they were both committed to jail to await trial.

What the sentence was, when convicted of the crime charged against them, I have quite forgotten; but it is certain the good people of Smithville were troubled no more with the mysterious disappearance of their goods and chattles, and the Smiths remember, with peculiar satisfaction, the manifold mistakes committed on the night of their adventure with a robber.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

We subjoin a brief sketch of the history of the gentlemen who are to be the "constitutional advisers" of the President for four years:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward is well known to the country, and therefore it is unnecessary to say more than that he was born in 1801. A lawyer by profession, he has served in the New York Senate, and has been Governor of that State. In 1849 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he has ever since continued, and where his course is well known.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1808, and at an early age emigrated to Ohio, but leaving there after a year's residence, graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and studied law in Washington city under the celebrated Wm. Wirt. He sustained himself during the years of his professional studies by imparting instruction to a select school for boys.—He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1829, and in the following year returned to Cincinnati and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence. He was subsequently elected a member of the U. S Senate, and upon the expiration of his Senatorial term he was put in nomination for Governor of Ohio, and elected. He was again put in nomination for Governor, and was again elected to that position. Recently he was a second time elected to the U. S. Senate, and took his seat at the called session on Monday.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Simon Cameron served an apprenticeship to the printing business at Harrisburg, and subsequently worked as a journeyman in Washington city. In 1821, when a young man, he declined the offer of a nomination for Congress; in 1828 was Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; in 1831 he was appointed by General Jackson a visitor to West Point; and in 1838 he again declined a nomination for Congress. For many years he has been prominently identified with the works of internal improvement in Pennsylvania, and for twenty-seven years was cashier of the Middletown Bank in that State. He was also formerly President of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, and President of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Hon. Gideon G. Welles is a native of Connecticut, and a well-known contributor to the partisan press. He formerly held the office of postmaster of Hartford, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, and left the office soon after the election of General Harrison in 1840. During a part of Mr. Polk's administration he occupied an important position in the Navy Department. Like many other prominent Northern Democrats, Mr. Welles disagreed with his party on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The territorial question being the chief one at issue, he became identified with the Republican party soon after its organization, and has since been one of its leaders, taking a prominent part in its conventions, State and National. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Convention, and constituted one of the committee to proceed to Springfield with official notice of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He was also one of the Presidential electors.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith is well known in Indiana, and is reported to be possessed of a vigorous intellect, and considerable administrative tact and ability. He has been frequently a Whig member of Congress, and was commissioner on Mexican claims. He is now a Republican of moderate views.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair is a son of Francis P. Blair, one of the editors of the *Globe*, the organ of Gen. Jackson during his administration. For several years past he has resided with his father, in Montgomery county, Md. He graduated at West Point, went to the State of Missouri, practiced law at St. Louis, was made judge, and was appointed by President Pierce solicitor of claims, from which place he was removed by President Buchanan. Judge Blair is now in the prime of life, and a warm Republican. He is son-in-law of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and brother of Frank P. Blair, Jr., Congressman elect from the St. Louis District.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Hon. Edward Bates was born in Goochland county, Va., in 1793, and in the war of 1812 served as a volunteer at Norfolk. About 1814 he set out for St. Louis, and crossed the Mississippi for the first time, on the 20th of April. Here he studied very diligently in the office of Rufus Eaton, a Connecticut man, and some time a delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory. Mr. Bates came to the bar in the winter of 1816–17, and practiced with fair success as a beginner. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Land Court of St. Louis county, and after serving in the office about three years he resigned and returned again to the practice of the law. He acted as president of the river and harbor improvement convention which sat at Chicago, and in 1852 acted as president of the Whig National Convention which met at Baltimore. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore and confirmed by the Senate, Secretary of War, but declined the appointment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was complimented with the honorary degree of LL D., in 1858, by Harvard College. Some years before he had been honored with the same degree by Shurtleff College, Illinois.

A GLIMPSE AT THE LONDON POOR.

Wherever a London paper reaches—and it is hard to say where it does not—there column after column tells of hopeless destitution, starving masses, towns beseiged by stern famine, neglected desert, unrequited industry, starvation and nakedness at our very doors, and all that we might expect to hear in the most oppressed region of the Continent after it had been pillaged by invaders or ma gatherers. Famine numbers its thousands. The distress in this metropolis is becoming a fact of European dimensions; it vies with the opening of China, it beats the siege of Gaeta, and occupies a larger place than the fortunes of several races and empires now hanging on the die. Crowds appeal to our aid, and crowds still more importunate proffer their arms to ourselves, to police magistrates, to bankers—to almost anybody except the poor-rate collector and the parson, both with better claims to administer a nation's charity. Who would not be starving at such a time? Certainly, as we return home in the dusk, feel the frost returning, relax at a good fire, and count the minutes to the dinner bell, it is natural that we should bestow a spare thought on the poor creatures who have to do fires, dinners and everything for selves, wives and families on 10s. or 12s. a week. But they are not the objects in this national calamity, which, somehow, seems to have been got up on the spur of a sharp frost. There are people with absolutely nothing. Yes, in this Christian country, it is assumed, apparently without contradiction, that there are thousands—hundreds at this police court, hundreds at that, 1,500 at the Thames Police Court alone—all said to be without a bit of bread, or of coal, still more necessary just now. It is impossible not to ask, what has become of our Poor laws? Where is the Relieving Officer? Are there not Boards of Guardians? Don't we pay heavy poor rates? Yes, indeed, we do. There is a ring at the bell. "Please, sir, the collector, for the last quarter's poor rate; and he says there are two quarters due." "Well, what is it?" "For the two quarters, £7 18s." That is no trifle on a rent of £150 a year; but as they say others are paying a good deal more, and there happens to be the wherewithal in this case, the rate is paid, and this modest residence, in a street of a hundred houses, pays nearly a shilling a day to the support of the poor though we do not happen to know a single person in our vicinity who can be really said to have a claim for relief.

London News, Jan. 11.

HOW A U. S. COMPANY WAS SAVED.

We have been informed by an officer of the United States army, of a most remarkable instance of ingenuity and presence of mind in a sergeant of the army, which occurred a few weeks ago, by which he saved his own life and that of his party.

A sergeant with about twenty-five soldiers had been sent out some miles from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to guard some stock which were sent to grass, when unexpectedly they found that the party were surrounded by about four hundred hostile Navajoe Indians. The brave and skilful sergeant took position on an eminence, and by a volley from the long shooting rifles of his party at first drove off the savages, who however, soon rallied, and prepared to storm the small party on all sides. The sergeant, in taxing his brain for an expedient by which to convey intelligence of the desperate peril in which his party was placed, took a single dog which had accompanied the party, fastening to his collar a note written with a pencil, informing the commander at the fort of his situation, took a tin cup in which he put some pebbles, which were confined with a piece of cloth over the top, fastened it with a string to the dog's tail, and started him loose, knowing that he would, in his affright, run for the fort. He dashed with the greatest speed to Fort Defiance; the note was discovered and read. Straightway a party was sent to the rescue, and arrived just in time to save the lives of the whole party.—This sergeant justly merits a commission, which, we hope, will be awarded him by the President.

Kentucky Flag.

HELPER IN NEED OF HELP.

Helper, the notorious author of the Impending Crisis, is lecturing out West, where he does not appear to have a more brilliant success than attended his efforts in New York. The Dayton (Ohio) Empire says he was in that town lately, and thus tells how he fared: The hall was lighted up, twenty three tickets were sold, and after waiting a reasonable time for more customers, the agent slipped away and the gas was turned off. The proprietor was, at a late hour last night, endeavoring to find the author of the "Impending Crisis," who, it seems, was endeavoring to escape the consequence of his own work. We were not an entirely disinterested observer of the course of events, as the agent had neglected to meet an "impending crisis" at our counter.

CHEAP PAINT.

Noticing an inquiry for a cheap paint, to put on old buildings. In answer I would say I have had some experience in that line, and will give the desired information. In the first place take some fine oil meal, mix it with cold water, then put it on the stove, and keep stirring it till it boils. Then reduce it to the required thickness with warm water. If you wish it white, stir in whiting, or any color you like. Apply with a brush, the same as paint. It fills the pores in the wood, so that after two coats, it will cost no more to paint an old building than it would a new one. It penetrates the wood, and does not peel off like whitewash. It is never safe to paint over whitewash. It will last a number of years, as the oily nature of the meal keeps it from washing.

Country Gentleman.

INSANE ASYLUM.

We have received, says the Raleigh Banner, from Dr. Fisher, Superintendent, the "Report of the President and Directors and Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, for years ending Nov. 1, 1859, and 1860." From it we learn that the patients admitted from Nov. 1, 1858 to Oct. 31, 1860, were 158; of which number 94 were males and 64 females. Patients in the Asylum during the two years, 302; males 186, females 116. Remaining Oct. 31, 1860, 179; males 114, females 65. Patients discharged, including one elopment, and deaths, 123; males 72, females 51. Recovered, 37 males and 17 females. Deaths 33, of whom 23 died the last year. The Superintendent says:

"The mortality was not only much greater than any previous year, but twice as great as the preceding one, when the deaths reached ten in number. This result is to be attributed to the prevalence of dysentery, in an epidemic form, which made its appearance in the Spring, and continued through the Summer and a portion of the Fall months. * * * Among those who were sufferers from an attack of the epidemic, were some, who, notwithstanding the many years they had passed with reason dethroned, presented the singular and interesting phenomenon of an entire restoration to mental soundness, during their illness. It was noticed, however, that in each instance of this temporary resetion and supremacy of the mind, that a fatal termination attended the disease."

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Some of the facts disclosed by the census are that the non-slaveholding States are twice as dense as the slaveholding States. The Middle States are the densest; next, the New England; then the Northwest; then the South, and lastly the Southwest. The States taken together have a density of about sixteen to the square mile. With the density of Sweden and Norway, which are the least populous of any European States, the United States would have forty-five millions of inhabitants; with the density of Russia, over eighty millions; with that of Spain, two hundred millions; of France, five hundred millions; of Britain, six hundred and sixty millions; of Belgium, eleven hundred and fifty millions.

In population, the United States is probably exceeded only by four of the European Powers, namely, Russia, Austria, France and the British Empire in Europe. It is nearly or quite twice as populous as Prussia, Spain or Turkey, and is equal to the aggregate population of twenty-four out of the thirty-seven States of Europe.

THE TEXAS WHEAT CROP.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 22d ultimo, has the following:

The wheat crop of Northern Texas is represented as unusually promising. A larger amount of land has been devoted to the crop than ever before, while the season has been highly favorable, and the plant is well advanced and thrifty. The crop is now regarded as almost beyond danger, and an early harvest is confidently expected.

The Jefferson (Cass county) Herald, of the 15th ultimo, says:

We are informed by persons recently from the upper counties that the prospect is fine for an unusually large crop of wheat. A greater breadth has been sown than ever before, and the growth is astonishingly luxuriant.

PUTRIDITY IN WELLS.

Sometimes the water in wells suddenly acquires a putred taste and smell, as though some animal matter was undergoing decay therein, yet which upon careful examination is found not to be the case. The Homestead tells of such an instance, and a remedy was found in the thorough agitation of the water, by working a chain pump for two hours, bringing the water more or less in contact with the air.—The next day the water was sweet as ever. In the case of a cistern of filtered rain water, the same remedy of agitation was resorted to with equal success.

THE ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock (Arkansas) State Gazette of the 2d inst., says that in many parts of the State not more than half the usual vote was polled. Had there been a full vote throughout the State, it adds, the conservative majority, now numerous for all practical purposes would have been immense.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Governor Ellis has issued his proclamation offering reward of $1,000 for the arrest of James R. S. Chipman, late of the county of Guilford, who is charged with the murder of Martha Penix, late of the same county. Chipman is described as being 6 feet 8 or 10 inches high, is sparely built, and has black hair and eyes.

TOBACCO STALKS.—One of our Exchanges says: "We made last year a better crop of potatoes, manured exclusively with tobacco stalks, than we have ever made with a free use of guano. The stalks from four acres will manure one acre abundantly."

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—During the 9 months, ending the 1st of February, the servant girls of Cincinnati sent to their parents and friends in Europe, the sum of $64,000.—The remittances vary from $3 to $25.

Give the devil his dues. Certainly, says a contemporary; but it is better to have no dealings with the devil, and there will be nothing due.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRACT WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

God has been our refuge and strength thro' another colportage year, and now at its close we are still greatly encouraged to rely upon Him as a very present help in this time of trouble in our country. At no period have we seen and felt the importance of this work to be greater than now; in fact, it is an indispensible aid to the ministry in a thorough diffusion of the enlightening and saving truths of the Gospel of Christ, which should be pressed upon the minds and hearts of all, North, South, East and West, and not only in the pubic congregation, but also by conversation and the printed page, in families, rich and poor, in stores, workshops, offices, grog-shops, streets and by ways, through the week as well as on Sabbath; and this should and must be done with faith in God, love for souls, the simplicity and earnestness that characterised Christ and hundreds of his true followers who have thus labored successfully.

This kind of effort must be resorted to more by Christians, that the eternal interest of thousands of souls may not be neglected and forgotten, who are being kept from hearing and reading God's word on account of their destitution and ignorance, their exciting anxiety in temporal business, in making haste to get rich, in politics, in seeking worldly pleasures and honors, forgetting and neglecting the counsel of Infinite Wisdom, that they should seek first the kingdom and righteousness of God, with the promise that all needful things should be added unto them.

Surely every christian and patriot will give to God anew their hearts, efforts and means, that those who are in neglect and error, causing present and eternal ruin, may be speedily brought under the spirit's power of the Rock, the only sure foundation, *the righteous of God through Christ*, by which the soul, as well as the nation, is exalted.

STATISTICS.

During the year ending March 1st, I visited 1803 families in 43 counties, with most of whom I had religious conversation and prayer. Only sixty-three of this number were in the habit of holding family prayer. Of the 1803 families, 427 said they never had a religious visit and prayer before; 390 habitually neglected church; 103 without the Bible; 322 destitute of all religious books. We also held and aided in holding 112 religious meetings mostly in sections where they could not go to preaching.

A few Sabbaths ago we held four of these meetings, and had personal conversation with fifty-four individuals and only three professors of religion; one of whom, the head of a family and member of a church for many years, had no bible, and not a page in his house about Jesus. We supplied those families, and got them to meet together for worship and instruction.

To those able to buy we have sold over 556,000 pages; to the poor and needy we have given over 253,000 pages; supplied more than 300 Life Directors and Life members of the American Tract society in North Carolina with 469,500 pages as annuities, most of which they have given to their needy neighbors, making a total of over 1,279,000 pages during the year.

LIFE MEMBERS WORKING.

A Life member told us that after receiving 1,500 pages of tracts, he visited every family within five miles of him, and gave them to parents, children and servants, and in three months there were forty-two converts among the white people and fifty-seven among the blacks, many of whom attribute their awakening to the reading of those tracts. This gentleman recently sent us $20 to make his son a Life Member, by which he will draw 1,500 pages annually to read and give away. He also states that they have employed a minister in his neighborhood for their servants this year, besides their own pastor.

Another Life Member writes that the reading of one tract has been greatly blessed to two families, who were in a state of great wretchedness—he is giving them his personal attention, and recently got his tracts for this year.

A lady in scattering her tracts through the country, gave a prominent gentleman one, 'The Door was" Shut, which he stated was blessed of God in the conversion of himself and two others.

One of the Society's oldest Life Members, whose heart is ready for every good word and work, recently sent for us and gave $100, by which five ministers are made Life Members, and can now draw 7,600 pages every year gratis.

Three grand children were recently made Life Members by their grand-parents, whose hearts are deeply interested in the tract work.

Two Sewing Societies secured Life Members to several young ladies, who are being interested in the good work by reading their books and loaning them to other young persons.

An actfve, pious lady, [who is a life Director by a donation of $50, entitling her to 3,000 pages annually,] sent us $55, to be expended in German, Swedish and Danish Bibles and Tracts for the destitute in Wisconsin; which are now being scattered there by an excellent minister to their great joy and good. This lady has also sent us over $100 to supply poor Sunday Schools in North Carolina with books and "The Child's Paper," and to get books to scatter herself. Many souls have already been led to Christ by the truths which she, with others of similar spirit in the same town, have been instrumental in thus sending out. May God speedily give our State, nation and the world more such laborers to be "light" and "salt" to guide and save in this time of darkness and corruption.

An old gentleman, who is also a Life Member, sent $100 to give the bread of Life to distant heathen.

A poor boy, fifteen years old, was made a a Life Member by a gentleman who gave us $20, requesting that we select the youth. His first lot of books was made a blessing to his soul, and he is being made the means of great comfort and benefit to his afflicted, widowed mother, and his younger brothers and sisters.

A POOR WIDOW'S TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

This excellent woman earned the twenty five cents by sewing each day for this amount, (and has two small children to support,) which she gave me for a packet of Temperance tracts that were distributed by herself. One of them, "Address to young men," by Bishop McIlvaine, was the means of rescuing a young man of promise from intemperance, and for several months he has led a consistent Christian life. A great many are thus buying tracts regularly, saying, "I am greatly concerned for the salvation of my neighbors, and I want tracts to aid me in talking to them on religion." Those who have but little means, with hearts trusting to God, are frequently His instruments for greatest good. In the tract work we may do something. Ten cents will put a dose of gospel truth in 100 families, while 100 tracts may be read by 500 persons. Let each christian use these facilities for sowing gospel seed "in the morning and the evening withhold not thy hand," warning them with thy prayers and watering them with thy tears, and God will attend to the fruit from such sowing sooner or later.

FEMALE TRACT SOCIETIES.

Three societies are organized in several of the more prominent towns in North Carolina in which many of the most pious and intelligent ladies are engaged in monthly tract distribution from house to house of every class which God has signally blessed in bringing the ignorant and neglected to the Sabbath School and public worship, and those who will not attend cannot make the charge that "no man cared for my soul;" and even some of this class are benefitted by the presence and example of pious ladies; and by unceasing efforts some are brought in. By their instrumentality the skeptic and the abandoned have been saved, to which some have testified, not only in life, but in death, by saying, "those ladies and tracts are God's angels of merey to us." Christian ladies of every town should be encouraged to engage heartily in this blessed work.

TRACT WORK AT CHAPEL HILL.

The Young Men's Christian Association at the University of N. C. have a Tract Society and Depository, by which much Gospel leaven is being diffused, and great good will doubtless be the result of this department of christian effort in which they have recently engaged successfully.

GRANTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Tract Society is doing an important work by giving books and tracts to the Asylums, Seamen's Homes, Bethel and Vessels, Sabbath School's, Poor Homes, and Prisons in this State. A sea captain was lead to Christ by the tract "Come to Jesus," given him by a Colporteur, and he is now exerting an influence as an active christian.

OUR COLPORTEURS AND THEIR WORK.

Our heart has been filled with gratitude to God in passing over the fields of this band of dear brethren whom God has raise dup for this work. In the meek and faithful spirit of Christ they are daily going from house to house, among, every class, in towns and thro' the country, generally in the most destitute parts, pointing all to Christ by their own voices in counsel and prayer, and by the printed page as the various wants may demand, from the primer to the standard volume, and the Child's Paper and American Messenger, by sale or grant as the case may require. By this heaven-blessed agency we are reaching about 20,000 families annually, hundreds of whom must perish in ignorance and sin, but for Colportage to search out the scattered families, who live five, ten and fifteen miles from the nearest church, where there is preaching once a month; and nearest bookstore is twenty, fifty or a hundred miles, and in hundreds of these families there is no disposition for books, and especially religious books, until interested in them at *their firesides*.

A wealthy, pious mother told us that she had almost despaired of getting religious books for her children, because of the distance; and after making it a subject of prayer, one of our Colporteurs came to her house with just the books she disired to point her children and servants to Christ. She is not only getting a full supply for her own family, but she has bought to give and loan to her neighbors.—Are there not many more christian men and women in N. C. who are able and ready with cheerfulness to give $150, or three give $50 each, which will send a Colporteur to thus work for souls in counties of our State not yet supplied?

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

We have aided in organising 37, and visited 314, to most of these we have rendered aid.—In one that we helped to organize over a year ago, a revival has been in progress for months.

A minister took charge of them six months ago, and he now reports 74 members of the church, and a good building has been erected, where there was none nearer than five miles before.

In another county one of our colporteurs organized the first Sunday School in it about two years ago, amid severe opposition even by his denomination. Some others were formed, to all of which he gave suitable books; and at every place where these Schools have been, God has blessed His truths in the hopeful conversion of about 350 souls—one of the leading opposers was led to Christ by "Baxter's Call."

"By this whole system of united Christian effort, which sends out only such truths "as are calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians," which hinders no other and no other system hinders this, we can most extensively, rapidly and effectually supply every destitute family with the gospel in N. C. The field is white unto the harvest, inviting and urging the American Tract Society, which is organized for the whole country and the whole world, and every Christian to look upward and press onward, co-operating in prayers, example, means and effort for the salvation of perishing souls.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Gen. Agt.
Am. Tr. So. for N. C.

March, 1861.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

Rates of Postage in the Confederate States of America.

For the convenience of our readers and the public generally, we have prepared the following simplified statement of the rates of postage under the act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America adopted on the 21st February, 1861. It must be borne in mind that the act is to go into effect "from and after such period as the Postmaster General may, by proclamation, announce:"

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Between places within the Confederate States of America.

ON LETTERS.

Single letters not exceeding a half-ounce in weight—

For any distance *under* 500 miles, 5 cents;

For any distance *over* 500 miles, 10 cents;

An additional single rate for each additional half-ounce or less.

Drop letters 2 cents each.

In the foregoing cases the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

Advertised letters 2 cents each.

ON PACKAGES.

Containing other than printed or written matter—money packages are included in this class:

To be rated by weight as letters are rated and to be charged *double* the rates of postage on letters, to wit:

For any distance *under* 500 miles, 10 cents for each half-ounce or less;

For any distance *over* 500 miles, 20 cents for each half-ounce or less;

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

ON NEWSPAPERS

Sent to regular and bona *fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper, 18 cents per quarter;

Semi-weekly paper, 26 cents per quarter;

Tri-weekly paper, 39 cents per quarter;

Daily paper, 78 cents per quarter;

In all cases, the postage to be paid *quarterly in advance* at the offices of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Weekly paper, 18 cents per quarter;

Semi-weekly paper, 26 cents per quarter;

Tri-weekly paper, 39 cents per quarter;

Daily paper, 78 cents per quarter;

In all cases, the postage to be paid *quarterly in advance* at the offices of the subscribers.

ON PERIODICALS

Sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight;

Within the State where published.

Monthly, 3 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly, 6 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for each additional ounce, or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases, the postage to be paid *quarterly in advance* at the offices of subscribers.

Without the State Published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Monthly 6 cts per quarter or 2 cts for each number.

Semi-Monthly 12 cts per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cts additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quartorly, 2 cts an ounce.

In all cases, the postage to be paid *quarterly in advance* at the offices of the subscribers.

ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, each circular not sealed, handbill and engraving, not exceeding 3 ounces in weight, 2 cts for any distance; 2 cts additional for each additional ounce or less beyond the first three ounces.

In all cases, the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following persons *only* are entitled to the franking privilege, and in all cases *strictly confined to* "OFFICIAL BUSINESS":

Post Master General.

His Chief Clerk.

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Deputy Post Masters.

[From the Ad Valorem Banner.]

MR. EDITOR:—On last Monday two other gentlemen and myself were sitting together in conversation when we were joined by Mr. Frank Strother. After the usual salutations one of the gentlemen asked Mr. S. how he came to make such a mistake in printing that oath for Mr. Cantwell. Mr. S. replied that he made no mistake at all, but printed it according to the copy furnished by Mr. C. himself and that Mr. C. himself read the proof three times.

We were all astonished at this answer, and Mr. S. was asked how he came to furnish Mr. C. with a certificate stating that the alteration in the oath was a typographical error? He replied that Mr. Cantwell made the proposition to him that if he (Mr. S.) would take the responsibility upon himself, and give him (Mr. C.) a certificate to the effect that the alteration was a typographical error, he (Mr. S.) should have more printing. Mr. S. gave the certificate, he stated, with the express understanding that it was not to be published, and was to be shown only to the committee appointed to investigate the charge against Mr. C. of having altered the oath, Mr. S. further stated that instead of having been a benefit to him, his giving the certificate had proved an injury. He also said that his partner, Mr. Marcom, knew nothing of the matter at the time, and had no hand in giving the certificate.

Such, Mr. Editor, is in brief the substance of Mr. Strother's statement. I think such corruption should be exposed, and for that reason, and that alone, for I have no personal ill will towards the parties, I desire you to publish this. You are at liberty to give my name, and also the names of the other two gentlemen, to any one desiring them.

JUSTICE.

It is no pleasure to us to publish the above. Far from it; but justice demands it. We say justice demands it in a two-fold sense. If these things be so the people should know them; if they be not so the parties now have an opportunity of exculpating themselves. Our columns are open to them for that purpose. The matter has been freely talked about upon the streets for the last two days. The people want some explanation.

Our correspondent is a man of respectability and responsibility, and so are the other two gentlemen alluded to. None of them are politicians. They are peaceable, intelligent, industrious mechanics, and good citizens.

It is probably necessary for a full understanding of the matter, that we give the oath prescribed by the Constitution for members of the Legislature, also the oath which Mr. Cantwell administered to them at the beginning of the last session, and the certificate signed by Mr. Strother, putting the name of his partner with his own. After the alteration was discovered, a committee was appointed to investigate the charge against Mr. C. of having intentionally altered the oath, which, acting upon the certificate signed Strother & Marcom, acquitted him.

The alterations will be seen by comparing the two oaths. We have put them in *small caps.*

CONSTITUTIONAL OATH.

"I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and to the constitutional powers and authorities, which are or may be established for the government thereof: and that I will endeavor to support, maintain, and defend the constitution of said State, not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, to the best of my knowledge and ability: so help me, God. I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States: so help me, God."

MR. CANTWELL'S OATH.

"I do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and to the constitutional powers and authorities which are or may be established for the government thereof: and that I will endeavor to support, maintain, and defend the Constitution of said State, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, to the best of my POWER, BELIEF, and ability: so help me, God. I FURTHER swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States: so help me, God."

THE CERTIFICATE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1860.

Hon. SAM'L J PERSON, *House of Commons:*

SIR:—On yesterday the 8th instant, we had occasion to refer to our copy file, and discovered the original draft in the handwriting of Mr. Cantwell from which we printed the 'Oaths" subscribed in the House of Commons, on the 19th instant, [ult.,] and we have ascertained that the alteration complained of was not made by Mr. Cantwell, but was a misprint of ours in "setting up."

We herewith enclose the original draft which you will observe is in the precise form required by law. You will also perceive that the words "*knowledge and ability*" should have been printed instead of the words, "*power, belief and ability.*" The error was therefore ours. We feel bound to make this statement as an act of justice; and we make it for the purpose and with the request that you will lay the same before the House of Commons on to-morrow or as early as practicable.

We are respectfully, yours,
STROTHER & MARCOM,
Book and Job Printers,
18 Fayetteville st., Raleigh.

Papers who have heretofore noticed this matter are respectfully requested to copy the above.

☞ We find the letter published below in the last *Register*. The case of Judge Lyon is not an isolated case by any means, as another three months of separate independence will abundantly develop. Nor is the present position of the citizens of South Carolina any more lamentable than that of the other Confederate States. They were not prepared to secede and set up for themselves. They would not have seceded, had they not believed as Judge Lyon honestly confesses, that by a collision with the federal government the border slave States would be forced to join them.

To use a homely expression, Judge Lyon in swapping South Carolina for Texas, in our opinion, "jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire." With the exception of Florida, Texas is in as unenviable condition as her most bitter enemies could desire her to be; and that too with a more hopelessly gloomy prospect ahead.

We refer our readers to the letter below, as one of the many blessings of secession:

[*Standard.*

LETTER FROM JUDGE LYON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO A FRIEND IN TEXAS.

[From the Waco (Texas) Gazette.]

The following letter from Judge Robert Lyon, of Abbeville Court House, South Carolina, speaks for itself:

ABBEVILLE, C. H., January 24, 1861.

Dear Sir—I desire you to procure for me and send by mail a Texas Almanac. Six months since I felt perfectly willing to remain in South Carolina; but I can remain here no longer. At the election of Lincoln we all felt that we must resist. In this move I placed myself amongst the foremost, and am yet determined to resist him to the bitter end. I had my misgivings at first of the idea of separate secession, but thought it would be but a short time, and at small cost. In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wildest commotion. My bottom land on Long Cane, for which I could have gotten $30 per acre, I now cannot sell at any price. All our young men nearly are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it does now seem that nothing will be planted this coming season.

All are excited to the highest pitch, and not a thought of the future is taken. Messengers are running here and there, with and without the Governor's orders. We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about $27,000 in bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousand, then five thousand, then the remainder. It is now estimated that we are spending $25,000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union that we would have a new government of all the slave States. Our object was to bring about a collision with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we sought such collision in every way, we have not yet got a fight, and the prospect more distant.

I want the Almanac, in order to see what part of Texas may suit me to raise cotton principally, but must have good land. My force is increasing, young negroes are coming on. I shall put in the field about sixty-five, big and little, and shall make no crop here this year. I will start my negroes from here to John [illegible] at Shreveport, about the first of April. I will leave my lands here to grow up in pines. When we all get to Shreveport, John Brownlee says he will go with me all over Texas. I cannot live here and must get away. Many are leaving now; at least ten thousand negroes have left already, and before long one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West. I desire you to look around and help me get a home. As ever, yours,

ROBERT LYON.

FIRE.

The Mt. Vernon Hotel, near the depot, owned by Mr. John I. Shaver, but occupied by Mr. S. Benjamin, caught fire on Friday morning last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and was entirely destroyed. Nearly all the furniture was saved. It is not known with certainty how the fire originated. A roofer had been on the building a short time before, with his hand furnace, stopping a leak; and it is supposed he must have left fire on the roof, or permitted it to fall where it could communicate with the wood-work. It was a valuable establishment, and the loss is estimated at $10,000. Partially insured.

P. S.—We have also heard that one of the chimneys burt out the day before the fire, and some think the fire may have originated from that circumstance. We do not know how the fire started.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

The District Convention.

We have received a number of communications from several counties in this Congressional District, urging a call upon the Union men in every portion of the District to hold county meetings as early as possible, to appoint delegates to a Union District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress; and proposing to hold the Convention at Winston on Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court, the 9th of April.

We thought proper not to bring this subject before the public, until we could arrive at something like a fair expression of the wishes of our Union friends throughout the District. Latterly we have become assured that our friends, in accordance with the usage of both parties, heretofore, desire the Convention to be held at the usual time and place, to wit: at Winston, on Tuesday of April Superior Court.

If this should meet with the approval of our Union friends of the sixth District, we hope they will at once proceed to hold primary county meetings and appoint delegates to the District Convention. There is no time to be lost; for the secessionists, although resently beaten two to one in the State, are now actively at work organising their forces under the name of "*State-Rights Men*," and are holding *State-Rights meeting*, and concocting schemes to force North Carolina out of the Union.—Do you hear that?—Notwithstanding two-thirds of the people of the State have recently declared in favor of the Union, another attempt is to be made to *deceive* the people and precipitate them into the dark gulf of revolution and civil war! The people had better "watch and wait" a while longer—and put off the evil day, if it must come, as long as possible.

We therefore trust the *friends of the Constitution and the Union* will, every where, now proceed to appoint delegates at once, and not waste their time in divisions and bickerings about the time and place of holding the District Convention, but appoint their delegates to attend the Convention at the usual time and place where it has been heretofore held.

But a few weeks intervene between this time and the middle of April, which is the usual time for the candidates for Congress to be brought in the field; and by all means, at this dangerous crisis in the affairs of the country, the Union candidates should be brought out early to meet the secessionists who are plotting the destruction of the Union.

☞ On our second page will be found several interesting articles.

COLD WEATHER AND SNOW.—On Monday last we had a very cold *spell* of weather, accompanied with a slight fall of snow, covering the fields and house-tops with winter's livery of white.—All vanished next day.

It snowed again here on Wednesday night. It is feared most, if not all the peaches "have been killed."

We notice considerable snow fell in Hillsboro and Wilmington; and in Raleigh it was [illegible] six inches deep.

On the 18th, in Augusta and Milledgeville, Georgia, was quite a heavy fall of snow.

At Norfolk, Va., on the night of the [illegible] there was a heavy snow storm and much damage it is expected has been done on the coast.

[illegible] steamships "Adelaid" and "Ben do" from Baltimore, were detained.

[illegible] fruit and vegetables are protected.

☞ Do you wish a spirited and spicy daily from Raleigh?—Then subscribe for the Banner. Specimen numbers may be seen at this office.

In the category of Lincoln apologists, with the *Standard*, we find the Fayetteville *Observer*, the Salem *Press*, and the Raleigh *Banner*.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

The State Journal is again misrepresenting the *Press*. It is not true that we apologize for Lincoln. He was constitutionally elected President, and we are still willing to "watch and wait" for future developments. Thus far he has given the country hopes of peace.

☞ In the Northern State elections held a few days since, the Republican vote fell off considerably from the late Presidential election.

☞ John H. Wheeler, of N. C. history notoriety, and Ex-Minister to Nicaragua, has been removed from the position of Document Clerk in the Interior Department.

THE SECESSIONISTS.—The duty of Union men in the 6th District.

Since the overwhelming defeat of the *Secessionists* in this State, on the 28th of of February last, they are again mustering their scattered forces under the cry of *State Rights Men!*

The *Secessionists*, not satisfied with their late defeat, in which the Union men elected more than two-thirds of the members for the proposed Convention, by a majority of not less than twenty-five or thirty thousand votes, are still plotting against the Constitution and the Union, in the face of the expressed will of this vast majority of the people of the State,—are still laboring, with might and main, to precipitate North Carolina into revolution. Such a clan of desperate and wicked men never before disgraced the true and loyal state of North Carolina. Mr. Holden, in the Standard of the 16th, truly speaks of these men as follows:

"The truth is, the Unionists in the late campaign triumphed alike over treason, passion, fraud, and falsehood, and it may be, British gold. The people, on the 28th of February, dealt the conspirators against the Union of the States, and against the rights, the interests, and the safety of North Carolina, a mortal blow. The *beast of Disunion* was wounded unto death, but he still has power as he writhes in his final agony. Let us finish him. Let the people set their mark on the agitators and disturbers of their peace. Let the good work of orushing out the Yanceyites go on.—Let them attempt, if they dare, to inaugurate a revolution in North Carolina. The people have spoken, and it becomes conspirators to hide their heads. When the eagle is abroad let the bats and owls retire to their holes."

A desperate game will probably be attempted to be played in this Congressional District, by some of the defeated secession candidates.—We say, let them attempt to carry out their revolutionary plot in this District, if they dare!—The people will show them that they are the masters,—they will tell them that they have spoken once, and they wish it to be distinctly understood that they mean what they say.

We hope and trust we shall again have for our standard bearer, Hon. J. M. LEACH, to meet these disorganizers;—the same conservative, true, and patriotic Gen. Leach, who so ably and successfully bore our glorious standard aloft in the Congressional campaign of 1859;—who then achieved such a glorious victory over these same secession leaders, who then were the leaders of the late Democratic party.—That gallant achievement of Gen. Leach over these arrogant and presumptuous secessionists, who then, at the head of a proud party, had attempted to put under their ban every man who dared question their right to rule, has enshrined him in the hearts of the masses, and marked him as the standard bearer to lead the Union men to a more brilliant victory in the ensuing Congressional campaign, over those desperate, and reckless secession leaders.

The recent attempt by these Yancey-Breckinridge secession leaders to overthrow the government, has, very naturally, led into the Union ranks a large portion of the honest masses of the Democratic party, who have been *deceived* by their leaders, and who will act with no party which does not march to the music of the Union.

The able speech of Gen. Leach, in Congress, in favor of the Union and against the heresy of secession, places him on a high stand among the ablest forensic debaters in that body, as he formerly stood among the ablest stump speakers of the State.—His speeches and votes in Congress in favor of the Resolutions of the Peace Convention, and in favor of the Report of the Committee of thirty-three, show that he has lost none of his ardor and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, which characterized his efforts in the North Carolina Legislature, in years past, in combating this same secession heresy which was then supported by Judge Person and others, who are now the secession leaders.

The speech of the Hon. J. M. Leach, delivered in Congress on the 7th of February, which no doubt has been extensively read, was endorsed by the leading Union papers in the country, as among the ablest and most conservative of the session; and which, with a few others of a similar tone, produced a happy effect in allaying the bitter sectional feeling between the North and the South.

Gen. Leach has also been found, on all occasions, in Congress, advocating economy and voting for a reduction of the expenses of the government. And although he with a few other zealous friends of economy, succeeded in getting through the House of Representatives a bill which reduced the salaries of members of Congress in a great degree, but which was lost in the Senate, yet his efforts, united with a few others, who stood shoulder to shoulder in battling the general appropriation bill, finally succeeded in saving to the Government several hundred thousand dollars, as the proceedings of Congress show.

Of such an able and faithful Representative, well may the people of this District be proud. And the great masses of the Union men are now looking to him to lead them to another victory over the cohorts of secession leaders, more glorious and more decisive than that which he won in the memorable campaign of 1859.

THE SIGNS OF DISCONTENT AND TROUBLE SOUTH.—In the rural districts in the seceded States there seems to be great and growing dissatisfaction in regard to the present state of affairs.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Monitor* thus sums up its objections to the proceedings of the Alabama State Convention and of the Southern Congress at Montgomery:

"We hold, first, that the ordinance of secession should have been submitted to the people for ratification or rejection; secondly, that the ordinance passed by the Convention should have awaited the issue of this decision; thirdly, that the people had the right, and it should have been given them, to have chosen the delegates to a Congress which was to have framed for them a government for weal or for woe. And we now demand that the Government formed—its President, Vice President and officers—should be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval. If it is not, we shall, come weal or woe, attempt to fire the people's heart, to educate the people's mind, to know their rights and to dare maintain them. We are no submissionists, but right is right and wrong is wrong, and we will not betray our trust. We assert that the people had a right to be heard, and being heard to be obeyed. And we intend to keep them posted in what we consider to be an infringement of their rights and of their privileges, let the worst come to the worst. If it is treason against the new Confederacy, make the most of it. We know we are right, and untrammelled and unawed, we will defend the right."

The *North Alabamian*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Lagrange (Ga.) *Reporter*, the Selma (Ala.) *Issue*, and the *American Union*, Ga., also give strong signs of discontent and trouble.

NO CHANGES.—Those whose "wish is father to the thought" would have it that great changes have taken place since the late election. About some towns there may be a few,—a very few changes for the worse; but the people in the country are as true as ever to the Union. Present the question of Union or Disunion to the people of North Carolina now, and the majority in favor of the Union will be more than 30,000.

SECESSION ALIAS STATE RIGHTS MEETINGS.—Secession meetings, (under the assumed name of State Rights Meetings, to deceive the people,) have been held in Concord, Charlotte, and other places, and delegates were appointed to a projected mass meeting at Goldsborough, to-day and to-morrow.

One of the resolutions adopted at one of the meetings, (copied below,) explains the object to be *secession*, notwithstanding a majority of thirty thousand of the people of North Carolina have just declared against that heresy:

"*Resolved*, That our sympathies are with the South, and our *desire* is a connection with the Southern Confederady."

This is the whole object of the *State Rights* movement in a nutshell.

MORE SENSATION.—The report that five vessels of war left New York recently, armed, and carrying a large number of soldiers, with an ample supply of provisions, destined for a Southern fort, is another sensation story probably gotten up to effect some election.

The vessels alluded to sailed for Texas to bring away some 2,500 United States troops, now in Texas. That's all. There were no soldiers on board.

Rumor says, that a general recall of the United States forces in the seceded States, has been determined upon.

PEACE, PEACE.—Additional evidence is furnished almost daily that the settled policy of the administration is peace.—Quite recently Lincoln assured a distinguished gentleman from one of the seceded States, that "the policy of the administration is peace." And added, "There will be no blood shed during my administration if I can prevent it."

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—We have received the April number of this popular monthly, now in its 18th volume. This excellent Magazine is edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Terms $2 a year. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 325 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for April is on hand, filled as usual with interesting articles.

☞ Mr. Nelson, who had the small pox in Raleigh, has entirely recovered, and is at home, in Germanton.

☞ LIEUT. PENDER, U. S. A., son-in-law of Hon. A. H. Shepperd, has, we learn, resigned his position in the army, and gone South. We have no particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19th. — The banks have resumed specie payments.

WASHINGTON, March 19th.—SENATE.—Messrs. Breckinridge and Hale debated the Douglas resolution.

The following nominations were made to the Senate, viz: Chas. F. Adams, of Massachusetts, Minister to England; W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Minister to France; Geo. P. Marsh of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; J. Watson Webb, of New York to Constantinople.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Douglas offered the following resolution, and asked that it be printed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are now within the actual possession and occupation of the United States, and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same, and, if so, whether the government has the power and means under existing laws to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand; and whether the defence and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places, and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and reoccupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender, for any other purpose and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts, and other public property are situated, and if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, will be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid, and such others as are supposed to sympathise with them, to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal capital.

The resolution lies over.

Mr. Fessenden submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That Albert G. Brown and Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, Clement C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, Robert Toombs, of Georgia, and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, having announced that they were no longer members of the Senate and having withdrawn therefrom, their seats in this body have thereby become vacant, and the Secretary is directed to strike their names from the roll of members.

On Thursday, Mr. Mason introduced a resolution of inquiry as to alleged mustering into U. S. service of District of Columbia Militia. Laid over. Mr. Fessenden's resolution above was discussed and adopted; amended at Mr. Mason's suggestion, by removing the direction to strike from the rolls the Senators named, which he thought might be regarded as offensive though not so intended.

On Friday, Mr. Mason introduced another resolution of inquiry as to troops in the District. Laid over. Mr. Douglas's resolution above was taken up and Mr. Douglas spoke at length. He believed that Lincoln did not meditate war; if he did, there was no provision for such a movement. He had no right to collect the revenue off Charleston harbor. He could only do so at the custom-house. If he attempted to collect the revenue on shipboard he would be liable to impeachment. He could not put a collector in one of these ports without first conquering the cities which would require a force of not less than 280,000 men, at an annual expense of $316,000,000; besides 30,000 to protect Washington. Several of the ultra Republicans responded and there were bitter personalities.—*Observer*.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS—THE PERMANANT CONSTITUTION.

MONTGOMERY, March 12.—The obligation of secresy having been removed, we now give the following as the main new features in the Constitution:

No person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States is allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal. Under the first census South Carolina is entitled to 5 Representatives in Congress; Georgia to 10; Alabama 9; Florida 2; Mississippi 7; Louisiana 6; and Texas 6. Each State has two Senators. The State Legislature may impeach a judicial or federal officer residing and acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote. Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor in either house to the principal officers of each Executive Department, with privilege of discussing the measures of his department. The representation of three fifths of the slaves is continued. Congress is not allowed through duties to foster any branch of industry. The foreign slave trade is prohibited. Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except an appropriation be asked by the head of some of the departments, or the President. No extra compensation is allowed to any contractor, officer or agent, after the contract is made, or the service rendered. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and be expressed by the title. The President and Vice President each serve six years. The principal officers of the departments and diplomatic service to be removable at the pleasure of the President. Other civil officers removable when their services shall be unnecessary, or for other good causes and reasons. Removals must be reported to the Senate practically. No captious removals will be tolerated. Other States to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected therein by Congress, and the territorial Government. When five States ratify the Constitution, it shall be established for the said States. Until ratified, the provisional Constitution is continued in force, not extending beyond one year.

Confirmations by the Congress of the Confederate States.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 17.—Congress has confirmed the nominations of District Judges, as follows:

A. G. Magrath of South Carolina; H. R. Jackson, of Georgia; Wm. Lanier Harris of Mississippi; Thomas J. Semmes of Loisiana; John Hemphill, of Texas; Jesse J. Finley of Florida.

McQueen McIntosh, Judge of the Admiralty Court of Key West.

David Hubbard of Alabama, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Alexander B. Witherall, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury. Bolling Baker of Georgia, Auditor of the Treasury.

Congress passed an ordinance altering the free banking act. It substitutes the stocks of the Confederate States for United States stocks, allowing the issue of two to one. Foreign citizens or corporations are not allowed to hold stocks.

Congress adjourned to night to meet again on the second Monday in May.

President Davis' veto of the African slave trade bill has been made public. He objected to the clause which allowed the sale of captured Africans to the highest bidder, urges it was in contravention of the clause of the Constitution forbidding the slave trade.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.

Galveston advices to the 15th state that Fort Brown was evacuated on the 12th without bloodshed. The Government forces there embarked for Key West on the 'Daniel Webster.'

GALVESTON, March 11.—Gen. Houston has refused to recognise the State Convention.—He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the secession ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th inst., will attend to public questions. He favors the holding of a Convention to change the State Constitution; but opposes [illegible] joining the Southern Confederacy.

The Convention in reply [illegible] passed an ordinance claiming sovereign [illegible], promising to consummate as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States.

The convention will at once require all officers of the State to take an oath of allegiance to support the new government and carry out the convention ordinances. It is reported that Clark will be put in Governor Houston's place, if the latter refuses to take the oath. It is reported also that Gov. Houston is [illegible] troops of his own account. Fifteen hun[illegible] Texan troops are at and near Brownsville.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Wm. [illegible] has been appointed Collector of Camden District, N. C.

It is reported that Green W. Adams, of Kentucky, has been appointed Sixth Auditor.

A. G. Hall, of Washington, has been appointed special mail agent for Maryland and Va.

It is estimated that there are between five and ten thousand applications for appointments with the Post Office Department. Nineteen clerks are daily engaged in opening and registering them. Situations in all the other departments are equally in demand.

The Senate have confirmed the nominations of Colonel Lorenzo Thomas as Adjutant General; Major Townsend as Senior Assistant do., and W. A. Nichols, D. C. Buell, Theodore Talbot, B. C. Drum and James B. Fry, assistants, with the rank of Captains.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The evacuation of Fort Sumter having been determined upon by the President, the United States steamer Crusader has been detailed to proceed from New York to Charleston and embark Maj. Anderson and garrison under his command and convey them to some other port.

The Attorney General is now engaged in ascertaining if there is any law to collect the revenue outside of a port, and his labors thus far have been abortive. He, however, is said to have satisfactorily ascertained that no legal means exists by which to enforce the collection of the revenue.—*Washington Letter.*

Decision of the Celebrated Gaines Case.—WASHINGTON, March 14.—Chief Justice Taney rendered the decision of the Supreme Court to-day in the celebrated case of Mrs. General Gaines. It was in her favor on all the points involved,, and was the unanimous judgment of the Court. Mrs. Gaines, who was present, received the heartfelt and unfeigned congratulations of her friends. The amount recovered is said to be some "two millions of dollars"—covering back rents for fifty years, which are confirmed to her by the decision.

In the ordinance of secession adopted by Louisiana it is provided that its adoption shall in no manner change the legal rights of parties in that State in suits pending in the Courts of the U. S.

Another Important Case Decided.—WASHINGTON, March 14.—Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court today in the *mandamus* case of the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, to compel the latter to surrender a fugitive slave. The Court decided in favor of the right of the former to such fugitive, adding that the Governor of Ohio had no right to go into the question of whether the fugitive was accused of any crime or not in Kentucky. But as Congres cannot impose any federal duty on a State officer, nothing but good faith and good sense of the officers of the State is to relied upon The *mandamus* thereupon could not be granted.

The Permanent Constitution.—In the Alabama State Convention a strong debate arose as to the propriety of recommending that another Convention of the People be called to ratify or reject the Constitution. A test vote, however, decided against a calling a new Convention by ayes 34, nays 45. Without ratifying, and to allow all to discuss its merits, the further consideration of the subject was postponed. The Louisiana Convention has before it an ordinance submitting the permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy to a vote of the people. It meets with much opposition.

POSTPONED.—We learn that the trial of Christmas, for killing a negro in Warren county, has been again postponed. The offense was committed more than three years ago, and Christmas was once tried and condemned, but the Supreme Court granted him a new trial. He removed his case to Orange, where his trial has been postponed from court to court, and is now postponed again.—*Ral. Banner.*

The Southern Tarif.—MONTGOMERY, March 14.—The tariff is published. It is to go into operation on the 1st of May. Compared with the tariff act of the United States, most of the 30 per cent. duties of the latter are reduced to 25—the greater portion to 24. The 19 per per cent. duties are reduced to 15, and a large portion to 10 per cent. The free list embraces a very small schedule.

THE MILTON RAILROAD.—The last Legislature having chartered a Railroad from the Shops on the North Carolina Railroad to Milton, we are glad to see that the people of Caswell are taking hold of the matter. A meeting was held in Yanceyville a few days since, and the people evinced a determination to build the Road.—*Greens. Patriot.*

DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The Legislature of 1858-9, having granted a charter for a Railroad from Danville to the Coalfields on Dan River, in Rockingham, and the Legislature of 1860-'61 having granted a charter from Greensborough to Leaksville—the so long talked of Danville Connection has, in effect, been chartered. It now remains for the people of Guilford and Rockingham to bestir themselves and [illegible]

For the Press.

To the Citizens of Forsyth and others.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The *Western Sentinel* of March 8th, congratulates Messrs. Barrow and Waugh on their safe return "to the bosom of their constituents;" but *studiously refrains from any allusions to Mr. Poindexter*, whom we were pleased to see, and who received the cordial congratulations of *his* numerous friends.

Why it was that the *Sentinel* declined to extend to a political opponent the common civilities of every-day-life, we cannot comprehend. If there was any reflection aimed at, then that reflection applies with equal force to the voters of this County, who so triumphantly elected Mr. Poindexter. In these precarious times, after it had been clearly demonstrated that the Western Sentinel and its clique are in a *very meagre minority*, such ungentlemanly bearing towards the people's representative, is but too well calculated to widen the breach that now divides the people of our county. There is, at this time, but one party in our county! The *Sentinel* and his clique are but a mere faction, whose diminutive numbers were beautifully enumerated at the late election. Had the question of Union or Disunion been the direct issue, the court-house clique would then have seen their true strength in our county.

In spite of the broad and direct declaration of our people against disunionists, the Sentinel persists in its [illegible] course, and actually holds [illegible] Barrow and Waugh as two great [illegible], and gravely insinuates "that if North [illegible] had more of *such material*, she would [illegible] be occupying a position which would command the respect of her sister States, and enable her to raise a potent voice in calming the discordant elements that are rending the vitals of the nation." (!!!!)

In other words, if North Carolina had a Legislature or a Convention composed of just such material, then, and in that case, North Carolina would secede!

That such is a correct interpretation of the Sentinel's language, is proven beyond a doubt by its own admission, when it says:—"Notwithstanding the violent attacks upon Mr. Waugh by a prominent Journal at Raleigh, that gentleman has lost none of the confidence placed in him by his friends, who only gathered around him more closely the fiercer he was assailed!" Now, the only journal at Raleigh that attacked Mr. Waugh was the Standard, and this attack consisted simply in warning the people of Forsyth and Stokes, that Mr Waugh was not faithfully representing their interests; that he was acting with the secessionists in our Assembly! In other words, the Raleigh Standard complained that our Senator did not act with and stand by the Union men in our Assembly, as he should have done. This is the only attack made upon Mr. Waugh. And we here charge it directly upon both Messrs. Barrow and Waugh, that they acted with the Secessionists in the Legislature; were classed with them, as against the efforts of the Union party! We defy the Sentinel to prove the contrary! Mr. Poindexter on the other hand, was a Union-man out and out, classed with them, and acted and voted with them.—Therefore these men who acted against the Union-men in our Assembly, were the men that the Sentinel holds up to the gaze of the people and exclaims, "these men nobly represented the people of these counties!"

Now let us see; what the people of our county said upon the subject.

Upon this subject, the Sentinel must feel a little sore, for "Convention" was its direct hobby, for weeks previous to the election, and many were the arguments and appeals sent forth to advance its interest! Our people were told "that a Convention was absolutely required to protect the interests of North Carolina!"

We propose to quote some nine counties, for the particular benefit of the Sentinel; as in these counties that paper circulated freely, and as it is reasonable to suppose, that whatever influence it had, would there be exhibited. It gives but a poor showing!

	Convention.	No Convention.
Forsyth,	286	1409
Stokes,	204	890
Surry,	207	1136
Wilkes,	51	1890
Ashe&Alleg'y,	259	1013
Rockingham,	808	570
Caswell,	692	137
Davie,	263	734
Davidson,	366	1806
	3136	9585

Of 12 721 votes polled, not even one-third in favor of the darling plan of the Sentinel.

In Forsyth, the home of the Sentinel, and the home of the Messrs. Barrow and Waugh, where their combined influences should certainly make some showing, only 286 men could be found to sustain them, while 1409 men condemned their course!! What a beautiful commentary this, on the editorial of the Sentinel! and the conduct of our two representatives!—And how, on the other hand, must it cheer that man whose name was so spitefully omitted in the Sentinel? FORSYTH.

[Mr. Kallum, Representative from Stokes, also a *Secessionist*, and in favor of a Convention, was busy at his precinct (Spainhower's, heretofore strongly Democratic) on the day of the election, and the result is, *For Convention* 17, No Convention 208.]—EDS. PRESS.

The young Messrs. Latham who were charged with the murder of Mr. Grist, in Washington, some time ago, were tried in Greenville, Pitt county, last week, and acqitted.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Geo. W. McClennan, Esq., as Second Assistant Postmaster General.

MARRIED,

In Winston, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. E. Mann, Col. J. W. ALSPAUGH, senior Editor of the Winston *Sentinel* to Mrs. OLIVIA STEDMAN.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Mar. 22.—Wheat 1 30@1 50. Corn 00@70. Flour 8 50@0 00. Bacon 00@12½. Eggs 8. Butter 20.

SALISBURY, Mar. 19.—Bacon 11@12. Corn 75@80. Flour 6 75@7 00. Wheat 1 30@1 50. Whiskey 00@0 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Mar. 18.—Flour 6 50@7 00. Bacon 10@12. Corn 00@90. Wheat 1 25@1 50. Lard 14@15. Salt 0 00@1 50. Whiskey 65@75.

PETERSBURG, Mar. 19.—Wheat 1 30@1 55. Corn 60@66. Bacon 10@12. Flour [illegible] Tobacco 6 75@8 25.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

[OFFICIAL.]

	Convention.	No Convention
Ashe	259	1013
Alleghany,		
Alamance,	293	1101
Anson,	520	460
Alexander,	246	598
Burke,	718	273
Buncombe,	1219	389
Brunswick,	647	61
Bertie,	138	632
Beaufort,	590	653
Bladen,	480	460
Caswell,	692	137
Cherokee,	149	901
Currituck,	447	86
Chowan,	204	222
Carteret,	415	394
Cumberland and Harnett,	1038	959
Cabarrus,	898	306
Caldwell	186	651
Catawba,	918	158
Columbus,	620	183
Cleaveland,	1270	117
Craven,	891	362
Chatham,	283	1795
Camden,	41	28[illegible]
Duplin,	1252	71
Davie,[unofficial.]	263	754
Davidson,	366	1806
Edgecombe, and Wilson,	1588	17
Franklin,	794	79
Forsyth,	286	1409
Greene,	457	106
Guilford,	118	2771
Granville,	1056	743
Gaston,	864	166
Gates,	367	141
Haywood,	504	307
Henderson,	573	647
Hyde,	476	161
Halifax,	1049	39
Hertford,	239	292
Iredell,	191	1818
Johnston,	741	621
Jones,	259	71
Jackson,	485	88
Lenoir,	447	195
Lincoln,	708	86
Montgomery,	81	870
Martin	662	22
Mason,	250	359
Madison,	345	532
Mecklenburg,	1448	252
Moore,	135	1257
McDowell,	638	217
Northampton,	576	327
New Hanover,	1781	210
Nash,	989	93
Onslow,	631	89
Orange,	458	1436
Pitt,	986	177
Person,	593	167
Perquimans,	299	182
Pasquotank,	159	426
Rutherford, Polk,	1332	431
Rowan,	882	1150
Richmond,	383	251
Randolph,	45	2466
Rockingham,	808	570
Robeson,	490	871
Stanly,	85	763
Stokes,	204	890
Sampson,	972	530
Surry,	207	1136
Tyrrell,	134	158
Union,	548	483
Warren,	774	33
Watauga,	72	536
Washington,	288	413
Wilkes,	51	1890
Wayne,	1250	242
Wake,	1406	1246
Yadkin,	34	1490
Yancey,	556	598
	46,672	47,333
		46,672
		661

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening, March 22d, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

March 22d, 1861.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7½ o'clock, p. m.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 9 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 1 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 10, a. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail, (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7 p. m.
Closes, daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem N, C., March 15, 1861.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1861.

N. J. Speer vs. W. H. Williamson, } Original Attachment.

IT appearing that W. H. Williamson, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks' publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of said Court at the next term to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said suit, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, W. A. JOYCE, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in February, 1861.

WILL. A. JOYCE, C. S. C.

march 22-48-6t-price adv. $5.

Lawyers and Doctors.

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawyer," and "The Family Doctor," for sale at this Office.

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 29, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1861.

On the 28th of April next will commence the 11th volume of the People's Press, by which time we hope our friends will have interested themselves sufficiently in the cause we advocate, to have increased our subscription list up to 2000 or more. With very little exertion, each of our present subscribers can procure an additional one, and a number of our friends could send us lists of from 10 to 15 or 20 names from their respective neighborhoods. Next summer's campaign will be warmly contested, and it will be of the utmost importance to "circulate the documents liberally." Be it remembered the larger the circulation of a paper the more good it can effect.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realised us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the News Department, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the fireside. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & R. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned having this day taken out letters of administration on the estate of William Holland, dec'd, will proceed to sell at public sale, on **Friday the 5th day of April next**, at the former residence of the deceased, in Forsyth county, two miles North East of Salem, a valuable plantation consisting of about **160 Acres**, one half of which is WOOD LAND of the best quality, with a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, a choice Orchard, and Mill thereon.

Also 2 Double Bedsteads, 2 Single Bedsteads Corner Cupboard, Clock, Stove, Tables, Closets, Wardrobes, Chairs, 2 Bureaus, 1 Desk, Spinning Wheels, Reel, Carpets, Steelyards, Large Copper Kettle, Cooking Utensils, Leather; 1 Cow, 1 two horse and 1 one horse Wagon, 1 Carriage, and a lot of harness. Wheat, Barley; a Cutting Box, Wheat Fan, Farming Tools of every description, Cabinet Makers Bench, a full assortment of Cabinet Maker's Tools; Grind Stone, Crosscut Saw; Scythe and Cradle, Blacksmith Bellows, Shoe Bench, Saddle, Ploughs, Hogsheads, Dried Peaches and Apples, Wool Carding Machine, sawed and hewed Timber suitable for house builders, Walnut plank. The remainder of the Hot House Plants, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also 2 townlots in Salem, beyond Mr. Patterson's residence.

General notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will also please make payment immediately.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Adm'r.

Salem, March 8th, 1861.

N. B. No ardent spirits will be allowed to be sold during the days of the sale, on any part of the land belonging to the plantation.

45-4ds. T. F. K., Adm'r.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also Envelopes of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Wafers, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

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10 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 24th day of January, 1861, an apprenticed free negro, named Henry Owens, said boy is eighteen years of age, rather yellow, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds.

I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy, as I intend to enforce the law against all such persons.

JOHN NULL.

Forsyth Co., N. C., March 4, 1861. 46-4tpd.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

I AM now ready, at the Drug Store, to take the list of taxables for the year 1861, within the limits of the incorporation.

All persons failing to list by the 1st of April, render themselves liable to pay a double tax.

By order of the Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.

Salem, March 1, 1861. 45-3t.

HAWK'S HISTORY.

VOL. 1, HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, for sale at the Bookstore.—Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, 60 cents. Address

O. A. KEEHLN,

March, 6, 1861. Salem, N. C.

46-3mpd.

A SECOND HAND PIANO for sale, cheap. Apply at this Office.

Dried Fruit For Sale.

ANY person in want of DRIED [illegible] PEACHES, PEARS, [illegible] &c., will please call at H[illegible] be supplied.

Salem, March 1, 18[illegible]

POETRY.

The World is Full of Beauty.

There is beauty in the forest,
Where the trees are green and fair,
There is beauty in the meadow,
Where the wild flowers scent the air,
There is beauty in the sunlight,
And a soft blue beam above,
Oh, the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the fountain,
Singing gaily at its play,
While the rainbow hues are glittering
On its silver shining spray;
There is beauty in the streamlet,
Murmuring softly through the grove,
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the moonlight,
When it falls upon the sea,
When the blue-foam crested billows
Dance and frolic joyously;
There's beauty in the lightning's gleam,
That o'er the dark waves rove,
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
When the heart is full of love.

There is beauty in the brightness,
Beaming from a loving eye,
In the warm blush of affection,
In the tear of sympathy;
In the sweet low voice whose accents
Like spirits gladness prove;
Oh! the world is full of beauty,
The world is full of love.

HUMOROUS.

TOM CORWIN'S WIT.

While this capital joker was a member of the General Assembly of the Ohio States he brought in a bill for the abolition of public punishment at the whipping post. He made a speech thereon, to which an elderly member replied somewhat as follows:

"The genrleman is not as old as I am, and has not seen so much of the practical operation of the system of punishment which he desires to abolish. When I lived in Connecticut, if a fellow stole a horse or cut up any rustics, we used to tie him right up and give him a real good thrashen'; and he always cleared right out, and we never saw him any more. It's the best way of getting rid of rogues that ever was tried, and without expense to the States."

Corwin rose and replied:

"Mr. Speaker I have often been puzzled to account for the vast emigration from Connecticut to the West, but the gentleman last up has explained it to my entire satisfaction."

The bill was passed without further discussion.

PRETTY GOOD.

A party of negroes gave a grand ball near Albany last week. Six distinguished colored gentlemen were driven thither by a white coachman. In a spirit of courtesy they invited him to enter the hall. He accepted the invitation, and was a pleased spectator, until the aroma arising from the sable waltzers became somewhat pungent, and as it grew more powerful he prepared to leave. Just at that moment one of the colored managers, approached with much politeness, and said the ladies desired the coachman to leave the room. The manager regretted to make the request, but the ladies insisted, because, they said, he smelt so much of the stable.

A NICE LITTLE "ON DIT."

A millionaire of Paris wrote to Scribe: "My dear sir, I have a great desire to be associated with you in some dramatic composition. Will you do me the favor to write a comedy, and permit me to add to it a few lines of my own? I will then have it produced in the most costly and splendid style upon the stage, at my own expense, and we will share the glory!" To which Scribe answers: "My dear sir, I must decline your flattering proposal, because religion teaches me it is not proper that a horse and an ass should be yoked together," to which the millionaire replies: "Sir, I have received your impertinent epistle. By what authority do you call me a horse!"—*Wine Press.*

WESTERN POLITICS.

Do you support Abe Lincoln?
No, sir!
Do you support Douglas?
No, sir!
Do you support Bell, then?
No, sir?
What! do you support Breckinridge?
No! shouted the screamer. I supports Betsy and the children, and its mighty hard scratchin' to git along at that, with corn at seventy cents a bushel.

A western editor who has been to Washington, writes home: "As we drove home from the depot, a lady espied the great unfashioned dome of the Capitol—which don't look like a dome at present—and innocently said, "I suppose those are gas works." "Yes, madam, for the nation," replied a passenger.

Militia man was the other day talking about "going to the wars." He said if he went he would take his child with him. "How will you carry it?" asked the wife, and mother. "Oh, strap it on my back," he replied.—"Oh, don't!" exclaimed the wife, "for he will be the first to be shot!"

"The darling—he didn't strike Mrs. Smith's baby a purpose did he? It was a mere accident—wasn't it, dear?"

"Yes ma'am, to be sure it was, and if he don't behave himself I'll crack him again."

In olden times, women were prohibited from marrying until they had spun a set of bed furniture, and hence they were called "spinsters" until they were married. Now-a-days they spin street yarn.

At an election a candidate solicited a vote. "I would rather vote for the devil than you," was the reply. "But in case your friend is not a candidate," said the solicitor, "might I then count on your assistance?"

Children wouldn't cross their parents so often when they grow up, if they were to cross mother's breed a little oftener when they

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found. ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

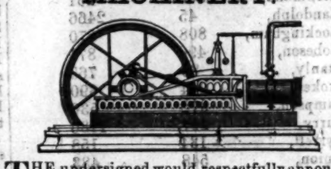
D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnaati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

MILL-WRIG HTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of

Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861

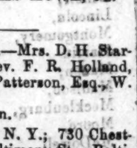
Miss Anna Arrington,	Rufus Harman,
" Jane Brown,	Joseph Holder,
W. G. Bullard,	S. G. Kessler,
W. Ball,	Jonas Leinbach,
David Brown,	Andrew Longworth,
Miss Bettie Bruner,	J. H. Lindsay,
Spencer Boyden,	Miss Julian C. Long,
Isaac Brown,	" Isa. M. Masesnner,
Miss Maggie Barnerd,	T. Martin,
W. G. Bodenhamer,	G. E. Meckey,
H. Beckerdite, 2	Jacob Parnel,
Miss Mollie Chandler,	James Payne,
A. Clodfelter,	J. T. Rights,
D. A. Davis,	Miss LivinyStechman,
T. W. Dunn,	A. Sheek,
E. Dobenhamer,	Charles R. Staley,
Junius French,	Levi Tuck,
Rely W. Hooper, 2	Isaac Teague,
John Harman,	John Wire,
Miss Catherine Hines,	Eli Weks,
Wm. H. Harris.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT



FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

INKS, Black, Red and Blue, Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Salem Printing Office.

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well-known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	
Declarations of Ejectment	&c., &c. &c
Marriage License.	

Orders promptly filled and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS still on hand and for sale at this office, cheap:

Methodist Hymns, Comstock's Botany, Comstock's Chemistry, Life of Cromwell, Napoleon and his Marshalls, North Carolina Form Books, &c.

North Carolina, } *IN EQUITY.*
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. Davis, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

A new lot of CLOTHING and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

Schools and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order. These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860. 4-tf.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

PICTURES

ALL sizes, all colors, all prices, with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise.

PFOHL BROTHERS.
Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-2m.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE.

YOU WANT IT.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT.

IF

you only knew how USEUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We mean that *"first best"* that *largest* most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **Household**, for the **Farm**, and for the **Garden**, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints and suggestions about all kinds of out door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

The volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, each of which it is certain that many of these hints will teach he *worth* to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes: "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a ten acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*."....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen acre field, and with no extra cost of culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $43½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him *how* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages.—You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire you can have *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from Garret to Cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for one year. You will find your home made better and money saved.

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The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist*. You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist*, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (Vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N.Y.

THE AD-VALOREM BANNER

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A short time since I issued a prospectus for a Weekly newspaper, to be called the AD-VALOREM BANNER, to be published in the city of Raleigh, N. C. The encouragement I have received, exceeding my most sanguine hopes, induces me to issue this prospectus, the object of which is to inform the public that I will on the first day of January, 1861, commence the publication of the BANNER, not only WEEKLY, but DAILY.

So far as the Banner takes sides with political parties, it will be Democratic; but with regard to Internal Improvements, a change in our system of Taxation, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union, it will know no party, but will be a zealous advocate of all these, repudiating secret caucuses, (where the spirit of the Constitution is often violated,) packed and partial Conventions, and the scheming of would-be political demagogues and tricksters. I shall be just and fear not.

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LESCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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Blackwood's Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britian—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, and can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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Glass Glass, Glass,

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Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes**, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macabey Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up partnership papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the insolvent laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord & Tenant.

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What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS BY

PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from contageous diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Cow pox, Vaccination, Whooping cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chickenpox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

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It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on the receipt of $1 00.

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LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 24 North 2 Second street, Philadelphia.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has imported a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES**, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 15, 9860. 48-tf.

ALBUMS,

A LARGE and Splendid assortment at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and nearly destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such an remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting maladies prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in Bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over all other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is but one of the consequences of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Partial Paralysis, Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent* type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malacribus districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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